KNOWN QUANTITIES
WHICH PROVE THAT THE CALL IS THE GREAT REAL ESTATE MEDIUM!
REAL ESTATE ADS:
IN SUNDAY'S CALL 401
IN SUNDAY'S CHRONICLE 295
IN SUNDAY'S EXAMINER 207

The Morning Call.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

NO AFFIDAVIT
IS REQUIRED TO PROVE THAT THE CALL IS THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM!
SUNDAY'S RECORD:
INCHES OF ADS 1166
WANT ADS 1268
FAR AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS!

VOLUME LXVIII—NO. 111. SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1890—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THROWN INTO JAIL.

Arrest of John Dillon and William O'Brien.

Great Surprise Manifested at the Action of the Authorities.

Warrants Out for Other Irish Leaders—Nationalists Under Close Police Surveillance—What It Means.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

DUBLIN, Sept. 18.—John Dillon was arrested this morning at his residence near this city, and conveyed on a special train to Tipperary, accompanied by a large military escort.

William O'Brien was arrested at the hotel at Glengariff and taken to Cork.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Sheedy and Condon, members of the Commons, and Patrick O'Brien and Rev. David Humphreys of Tipperary.

The charges on which Dillon was arrested are conspiracy and inciting the tenants on Smith Barry's estate not to pay their rent. The charges against O'Brien are similar to those under which Dillon was arrested. O'Brien was immediately carried to Dublin.

In addition to those already mentioned, it is ascertained that a warrant has been issued for a man named Dalton, who has been active in the work of the Land League.

Here in Dublin the police are keeping a strict watch on the headquarters of the Land League. Dispatches from Tipperary report that the organizers of the local branch of the league there are under close police surveillance. This leads to the belief that the authorities are contemplating further arrests.

The Irish Nationalists had no suspicion of the impending blow, and are at a loss to know what it portends. Mingled surprise and indignation are the predominant feelings. Dispatches from various parts of Ireland indicate that the Nationalists everywhere are excited at the arrests.

O'Brien and wife arrived at Tipperary to-night. They were enthusiastically cheered during their passage through town. In court the prosecutor asked that O'Brien be remanded until Thursday in £1000 bail. This was done. The Police Inspector denied on examination that the mission to America had anything to do with the arrest. O'Brien was also received by a large crowd, and after giving ball addressed the people from the steps of his house. The warrant mentioned the offenses as occurring between March and September. A constable served a warrant on Sheehy, but did not arrest him.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The one topic in London to-day is the news from Ireland. The general feeling is that of profound surprise that the Government has kept its secret so well. No hint of the intended action has reached the public.

No explanation of the reasons for the Government's course is vouchsafed. On all sides doubts are freely expressed as to the political wisdom displayed, but it is too early to predict the effect on the public of England.

The Parnellites, while greatly surprised, are not cast down. Their theory of the arrests at the juncture is that the Government decided the departure of Dillon and O'Brien to America because they feared the effect of the speeches of the Irish orators in America would be to create fresh outburst of American sympathy with Irish home-rulers, which would be of great moral help to the Liberal cause championed by Gladstone.

Up to this evening no definite information has reached here of the specific utterances of Dillon and O'Brien for which they were arrested. It is supposed, however, the ostensible grounds for O'Brien's arrest are the speech he made last Sunday at Schull. Speaking of the failure of the potato crop and the gloomy outlook, he said the tenants should meet and consult as to what proportion of rent they could pay, and abide by the decision. If the tenants would absolutely refuse to pay a penny of rent until every family that tilled the soil was placed beyond the reach of starvation, then, if the Government evicted the starving people, it would be swept out of existence by a torrent of English indignation, and the whole civilized world would send money and assistance.

Michael Davitt takes a hopeful view of the situation and says the effect will be favorable to the cause. "Balfour," he said, "has never made a greater mistake."

Referring to the Irish arrests, the Times says: The only surprise is the arrests have so long been delayed.

The Standard says the prosecution has nothing to do with speeches delivered elsewhere than in Tipperary.

The Daily News says that Balfour has committed an act of stupendous folly, for which it is difficult to assign the rational motive.

The Chronicle says Balfour probably intended to avert disorder in Ireland.

The Telegraph justifies the arrests on the ground that the Parnellites are becoming more daring in the face of the supposed supineness of the Government.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The arrest of John Dillon and William O'Brien was the general topic of conversation to-day among leading Irish-Americans in this city. Robert McMillan, who is Secretary of the Irish National League in Belfast, and who is at present on a visit to this city, said that from an Irish point of view the arrests would not have any permanently injurious effect upon the national movement. He says the Government hopes to postpone the arrival in this country of these two Irish members of Parliament, who are personally more popular in this country, as well as in Ireland, than any other Irish leaders in the British Government.

LINCOLN (Nebr.), Sept. 18.—President Fitzgerald of the Irish National League received a telegram to-day from Timothy Harrington, informing him of the arrest of Dillon and O'Brien. Harrington added that it was "evidently done to prevent their visit to America and exhaust our resources."

SLAVIN AND M'AULIFFE.

London Crowded With Sports Anxiously Awaiting the Battle.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—A London special says: The Slavin-McAuliffe fight for $5000, the championship of the world and the international championship belt is likely to take place within the next fifteen hours. The principals and backers are here. Those who hold tickets for the event will not be notified until four hours before the men enter the ring in order to prevent all possible police interference.

The prices of tickets range from $50 to $250, and the number issued is within the capacity of the large hall of the Ormonde Club. McAuliffe will fight at 200 pounds. This is twenty-four pounds lighter than when he fought Jackson, while he is in better condition than ever before. He has trained with great determination to reduce himself, and the amount of work he has done would have stopped many a man.

Slavin has been boasting that he will quickly knock out his opponent, while the friends of the Australian say he can knock down an ox with his fist and that he possesses a bulldog's courage, and will only give in when his senses leave him or he is thoroughly exhausted.

Betting remains at 5 to 4 on the San Francisco boy. The amount that will change hands on the result will exceed $1,000,000. The resorts are crowded with sports from all the principal cities, as well as from Paris and Brussels, all anxiously waiting the mill. Detectives in plain clothes are to be seen in every throng, for the authorities realize that it will be a feather in their cap if they can stop the fight and arrest the principals.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Press Association says to-night's meeting of Slavin and McAuliffe was purely a formal affair, for the purpose of making arrangements for the coming fight. The Sportsman says both men are in the finest trim.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The Herald London special says: I have it by private but sure information that the McAuliffe-Slavin fight will come off at the Ormonde Club within three or four days. This is rather sooner than was expected. Twenty pounds is offered for a single admission. Slavin will come to London Saturday and McAuliffe Monday.

DAMAGE BY FLOODS.

Disastrous Storms Reported in Various Parts of Europe.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—From all parts of Europe comes news of disastrous storms and of wild, wet weather.

In Switzerland the streams have become great torrents, and sweep through the valleys with a fury that makes it dangerous for tourists to venture far in their meanderings.

The people of many towns in Bohemia, Austria and Hungary have been made homeless by floods, and the Government authorities are doing all they can to assist them.

In Holland extraordinary precautions are being taken for the maintenance of the dikes, and in the coast towns, where the people have to be ready for this work at a moment's notice, no exceptions are being made for visitors or non-residents, who are held liable to forced labor for the common protection.

In Bavaria several families have frozen to death, and in more than one instance physicians have perished while braving the storm in their efforts to reach the houses of patients.

RIOTING AT LISBON.

Report That a State of Siege Has Been Proclaimed—The Cabinet.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The report is current here that serious fighting has occurred in Lisbon between the police and mobs intent upon creating a disturbance, and that the Government has proclaimed a state of siege in the city.

LISBON, Sept. 18.—The new Cabinet will probably be formed as follows: President of the Council and Minister of War, Chrysostomo; Interior, Casal Ribeiro; Foreign Affairs, Ferros; Finance, Martini; Justice, Carvalho; Public Works, Ennes; Marine, Neves; Education, Bocaye.

A Reported Fight at Mandrisio.

BERNE, Sept. 18.—Respini, one of the members of the Government who were imprisoned, has arrived at Locarno. His partisans are enthusiastic and determined to reinstate the old Government. Trouble is expected. It is reported that a fight has occurred between the infantry and people at Mandrisio and that one soldier was killed.

BELLINZONA, Sept. 18.—Respini, Glanella, Casella, Pedrazceni and others arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. Respini demanded possession of the Government, and Colonel Kunzli replied that the Federal Council wanted to report before deciding upon anything, and he refused to allow the Councillors of State to enter the palace. Respini insisted on drawing up a protest. The Official Gazette publishes the decree of the Federal Commissioner convening the electors for October 6th.

The Australian Strikes.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 18.—A deputation from a number of county and municipal councils waited upon the Minister of Finance yesterday and assured him that they approved the action of the Government in the matter of labor strikes. The delegates declared there were plenty of farmers in all parts of the colony willing to come to Melbourne and assist in placing commerce upon its normal footing. The Minister said the Government was prepared to frustrate the strikers' efforts to establish a reign of terror, and if necessary the colonies would combine and take vigorous measures to secure the freedom of labor.

Talleyrand's Memoirs.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The first volume of the famous Talleyrand memoirs, about which so much curiosity has been felt, will be published, it is now expected, some time in January. The other four volumes will follow as rapidly as they can be properly edited. The Century Magazine of New York has secured the right to publish extracts from the manuscripts in advance of the publication here in book form. Extracts will be selected and edited for the Century by Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Minister to France.

A Cargo of Slaves.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 18.—Great excitement has been caused here by the arrival of a Portuguese steamer loaded with kidnaped natives from Mozambique, en route to the West Coast. The tribunal here decided that it was unable to interfere with the steamer, but fourteen natives who escaped were declared free. The Governor referred the matter to the Government at London. Meantime the steamer proceeded.

Argentine Affairs.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 18.—The following Cabinet appointments have been announced: Minister of Finance, Cane; Interior, Pinedo; Public Works, Huego.

Dr. Plaza is about to start for London, to arrange a loan to pay off the public indebtedness now coming due.

There is a report that Casares, President of the Provincial Bank, will resign.

Suicide of an Ex-Army Officer.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Colonel Duke Baillie, formerly of the regular army, committed suicide to-night by opening an artery in his leg and permitting himself to bleed to death. He has been in strained circumstances for some time.

A Salvation Wedding.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Commandant Herbert Booth, third son of the Commander of the Salvation Army, was to-day married to Captain Carrie Schoch at Clayton Hill amid much applause from the Salvation soldiers.

BAD FOR THE LOTTERY.

It Will Now Have to Depend Upon Express Companies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The days of the Louisiana Lottery, so far as it is tolerated by the United States Government, are numbered. The Anti-Lottery Bill now having passed both houses, only awaits the President's signature to become a law. There does not seem to be any doubt that the act will be indorsed by Mr. Harrison at an early date. Louisiana men say that it will be impossible for the lottery to be conducted on anything like the same profitable basis that it has hitherto been.

The friends of the measure believe that the lottery company will make some arrangements with the express companies by means of which they will be able to communicate with the public in a manner which will be adequate to conduct their nefarious business. The constitutional lawyers who have found so much difficulty in bringing the bill through will be likely to raise further objections if the attempt should be made to interfere with what will be called the private business of express companies. The friends of the Lottery Bill insist that the business of the express companies would not more be interfered with by an enactment which would prevent them from becoming the agents of lottery companies than is the business of newspapers interfered with by provisions which prevent them from publishing lottery advertisements, under the penalty of being excluded from the mail. The bill does not prevent newspapers from publishing lottery advertisements, provided they are willing to depend on the express companies or some other agents than the United States mail for the distribution of their circulation.

Many friends of anti-lottery legislation objected to the measure before it was passed by Congress because it was not strong enough, in that it does not prevent the introduction into the United States of foreign newspapers which may contain lottery advertisements. The point is raised that it will be possible for the lottery-owners to print newspapers directly across the northern or southern border and to place these newspapers under foreign stamps in the mail addressed to the long list of patrons of which the lottery companies are undoubtedly possessed, and by this means, under the protection of what is called international comity or international law, they will be able to reach the public through newspaper advertisements. But the constitutional lawyers saw only complications in an attempt to amend the bill in that respect and believed that in its present form the measure will very greatly circumscribe the operations of the Louisiana and other lottery companies by putting the brand of national condemnation upon them. It will at all events prevent national banks from becoming the agents of lottery companies.

The Fresno Expositor tells of a "big tree" in Tulare County that measures 176 feet in circumference, or 58 feet in diameter.

A DENVER TRAGEDY.

A Policeman Killed by an Intoxicated Butcher.

The Dying Officer Sends a Bullet Into His Assailant With Deadly Effect.

Unpacking of the Great Lens for the Southern California University Telescope.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

DENVER, Sept. 18.—O. L. Barnes, a butcher living near Thirteenth street and Broadway, while intoxicated assaulted his wife, accusing her of infidelity, and pulling a revolver threatened to kill her. The woman cried for help and Charles Wanless, a mounted policeman who was passing at the time, dismounted and entered the house. Just as he stepped inside the door Barnes fired at him, the ball passing through his breast, killing him almost instantly. While falling Wanless fired at Barnes, the ball passing through the abdomen, producing a wound from which he cannot recover. Wanless has relatives living in Salt Lake City.

DIED TOGETHER.

Deliberate Suicide of a Crayon Artist and an Actress.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A strange double suicide occurred here at daybreak this morning. At that hour Gustave G. Koch, a well-known crayon artist, ascended the steps to the Canal-street Station of the Fourth-avenue Elevated Road, walked to a point in front of the second-story window of 140 Canal street, nodded and said: "Yes, I have come, Emilie; are you ready?" The answer was not heard, but Koch drew a revolver from his pocket and shot himself in the head, dying instantly. As he fell there came what seemed the echo of his shot from the direction of the window toward which he had looked, and in a few minutes a messenger came running saying a woman had shot herself at 140 Canal street.

Investigation revealed the fact that Emilie Rossi, an actress, aged 19, lay a corpse in the bed in her room, with a bullet in her heart. She was attired in her night-robe, with a bunch of heliotrope pinned to her bosom. It was evident that she bare her bosom for the fatal shot, for her garment was unscorched. There was nothing to show the cause of death, except a little red spot over the heart where the ball entered, for not a drop of blood flowed from the wound. Death evidently was as instantaneous as in the case of Koch. It was evidently prearranged that they should take themselves out of the world together. The girl evidently had made every preparation for the event. On the chair by the window lay her clothing, carefully smoothed out. She had been writing, and the table was covered with small sheets of paper, filled with her thoughts as she sat waiting. The handwriting was neat and feminine, and did not appear in the least tremulous. She and Koch were lovers. The cause of the tragedy is supposed to be the opposition of the girl's mother to their marriage.

Emilie Rossi has been on the stage since babyhood. Her father and mother lived at Berlin. He was an Italian tenor singer of note but is now dead. The girl's mother, who is still alive, is a German writer and novelist, and was ambitious for her child. She hoped she would make a good marriage. The girl came to this country two years ago and played prominent parts in the Amberg Theater Company.

A HUGE LENS.

The Glass for the Mount Wilson Telescope Received at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE (Mass.), Sept. 18.—Yesterday the glass for the University of Southern California telescope was unpacked by Alvin G. Clark. Among those present were Judge R. M. Widney, President of the University Bank of Los Angeles and a Trustee of the University of Southern California, George Clark and Robert Widney. When the lid of the big box was removed, Clark tenderly lifted away the excelsior fiber which covered the precious lens.

The glass measures about 10 feet in circumference, or 4 feet 4 inches in diameter. Although it is 2½ inches thick at the center and 1½ inches at the edge, it was as transparent as a lot of thin plate glass. Clark's hands fondled it as he would a baby while he murmured: "What a beauty it is. No one ever saw its like before." It is nearly five inches wider in diameter than the Lick telescope glass. Clark says that its curve on one side is almost perfect, as he ascertained by the aid of a spherometer, but that either will stand a great deal of cutting down. He has not yet decided whether he will have the work done at his manufactory in Cambridgeport or put up a new plant to complete it near the scene of his future home in California.

Mind-Reading Feat.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Paul Alexander Johnstone, the mind-reader, performed a feat this afternoon which, to all appearances, disproves the theory that man possesses only five senses, and also the belief that mind-reading is really a species of muscle-reading. In the presence of a large audience at the Wellington Hotel, Johnstone was blindfolded, ears and nostrils stuffed with cotton and a lighted cigar placed in his mouth to destroy for the time being hearing, sight, smell and taste, and thick gloves were placed on his hands. He then requested the proprietor of the hotel to stand behind him and think of the combination of his safe. This was done, and without contact with the gentleman the mind-reader turned correctly to the numbers and opened the safe.

Threatening Freshets.

HUDSON (N. Y.), Sept. 18.—The recent rains in this vicinity have created threatening freshets in various parts of the county. At Stockport and Stuyvesant fears are entertained that various mills will be injured, if not swept away. All the dwellings are unoccupied and the inmates moving with boats. The water is higher than since 1869.

BANGOR (Me.), Sept. 18.—Continuous rains for ten days have caused a great rise in the Penobscot River. Immense quantities of logs are now in Bangor.

Liberal Endowments.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, who has already given the new University of Chicago $600,000, to-day conveyed to the Trustees a pledge for $1,000,000 more; $800,000 for non-professional graduate instruction and fellowships; $100,000 for theological instruction in the divinity school and $100,000 for the construction of divinity buildings. Except the last amount, the principal remains intact and the income alone is expended. The new university begins its career with endowments amounting to $1,800,000.

Interfered With a Switch.

TROY (N. Y.), Sept. 18.—John Reed, Thomas Cain and Arthur Buett, who, it was said, confessed to wrecking an express train on the New York Central, were indicted by the Grand Jury, not for train-wrecking, but for interfering with a switch a mile from the wreck. It is understood no evidence was found against Kiernan and Cordial, the other alleged wreckers.

The Work of a Lunatic.

LONG PRAIRIE (Minn.), Sept. 18.—Fred Paul, a farmer, shot Mrs. Buelow, wife of a neighbor, last night. He cut the ears from the head of the murdered woman, and returning to his own house committed suicide. When a party went out after the body of the unfortunate woman, hogs had eaten the face off. Paul was supposed to be insane.

The Seal Fisheries.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—In an interview with a correspondent of the Herald Sydney Webster says concerning the Behring Sea fisheries: The attorneyship on the Canadian side seems to have been more thorough than ours. The solicitor's work of collecting the facts and allegations respecting the habits of the fur seal has been well done on the Canadian side. Salisbury has undoubtedly had more efficient colaborers and precise writers than Blaine. Our Government is too stingy in such things.

Rumored Movement for Silver Purchases.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—It is reported here that a resolution will be introduced in Congress in the next few days calling for the purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury within thirty days after the passage of the resolution of 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 ounces of silver, or so much as can be bought under $1 29, to be paid in silver certificates. The purchase is to be made in addition to the regular 4,500,000 ounces per month. The Evening Sun prints the story, but gives no authority.

Harrison at Work.

CRESSON SPRINGS, Sept. 18.—Considerable routine business was transacted at the Executive cottage to-day. The private secretary has instructed the assistant secretary to forward the Anti-Lottery Bill to the President immediately on its receipt at the White House. In the ordinary course of business the bill would be referred to the Postoffice Department for investigation and report. The same course will be followed in the case of the River and Harbor Bill.

A VIGOROUS "KICK."

Strong Opposition to a Double Site for the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The session of the World's Fair Commission this morning resolved to vote for the selection of Director General to-morrow morning.

Mercer of Wyoming presented a resolution calling on the World's Fair Directors to furnish a single site. Mercer is an alternate Commissioner. He declared that "the site had been dragged back and forth along the lake shore until the skin had been raked off it. Stockmen who had no more sense than to bring fine stock here and have it sidetracked at South Chicago ought to be hanged. The double site smelled to heaven. It was worse than the sores of Lazarus, and it was the duty of the National Commission to remove the offensive thing." He declared the local board put itself on record three weeks ago when one of the Directors did not want the fair taken from Jackson Park because it would cause real estate speculators to lose money.

Commissioner Mark McDonald of California rose after Mercer and supported the latter's resolution. He said California was unanimously opposed to a dual site. He always opposed it, but voted for it last July because he did not know what better he could do at that time. He now wanted an undivided site and he did not favor anything else. He sat down amid applause.

After much discussion the resolution was laid over until the report of the Committee on Titles was received.

A resolution was passed, calling upon the local directory for an immediate report as to what extent the consent of the authorities having jurisdiction over Lake Front and Jackson Park as sites has been obtained, the cost of preparing both places, and out of what fund they proposed to pay this cost.

From today's action of the National World's Fair Commissioners and from a canvass of the commission it can be stated that a majority of that body is finally and irrevocably opposed to a double site for the World's Fair, and that on Saturday next a resolution will be offered and adopted, requesting the Chicago Directory to tender Washington Park (or what is generally known as South Park). In case this is refused the commission will report to Washington that no adequate site has been offered. There are also indications of a change of sentiment in regard to the Director-Generalship, and it is thought that when the local directory will select one man as Director-General, probably George R. Davis, while it is thought the National Commission will elect a man of their own, with the title of "Commissioner-General," and place him in charge of the foreign and interstate exhibits. Co-operation with the fair. This will, of course, curtail the powers of the Director-General.

The local Directors held a meeting to-night until after midnight. The result was the indorsement of George R. Davis of Chicago for Director-General. In response to a census inquiry as to the proposed division of exhibits, the directory submitted a rough draft showing the art hall and some kindred structures on the lake front, and the agricultural, mining and other displays at Jackson Park. The Directors estimate the cost of preparing the proposed lake-front site at $3,000,000; to prepare Jackson Park, $1,750,000. The $10,000,000 guaranteed is not to be touched for the site preparation, that amount being reserved for the construction of buildings.

UTAH'S EXHIBIT.

P. H. Lannan of Salt Lake, World's Fair Commissioner from Utah, has applied to the Committee on Site for ten acres of ground for Utah's display. He says all of that space will be utilized and no State or Territory will make a more interesting or varied display. They propose the main building to consist of a mineral palace, constructed wholly of Utah mineral and building materials. Inside of the central court, 100 feet square, will be a series of galleries. The floor of the court will be an exact reproduction of the surface of Utah, mountains, lakes, cities, streams and railways, everything reproduced on a proper scale. Four wings will contain agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and art exhibits. The walls of the galleries will be decorated with paintings of Utah scenery, bird's-eye views of cities, historical and prominent buildings. Models of mills and mines will be constructed, and a prominent feature will be an ingeniously contrived imitation of the great Ontario silver mine. Free concerts and other entertainments will be given by various and other organizations of Salt Lake while the exposition lasts. The grounds will be laid off in the highest art of landscape gardening, and irrigated in such a manner as to show the system of irrigation and its superiority over all other systems. All the agricultural and vegetable products known to Utah, from silk and cotton to sugar and corn, will be cultivated. One of the most unique features will be the production of about an acre in size of the Great Salt Lake. Bath-houses will be provided, and visitors afforded an opportunity of baths exactly similar to the baths of Great Salt Lake.

THE RAILROADS.

Wrecks Caused by a Defective Rail and a Misplaced Switch.

ARKANSAS CITY, Sept. 18.—A mixed train on the Warren branch of the Iron Mountain Road was wrecked near Colden yesterday by a defective rail. Fifteen passengers and trainmen were painfully injured, nine fatally.

THE WORK OF TRAIN-WRECKERS.

VICKSBURG (Miss.), Sept. 18.—A passenger train on the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad, due here from Memphis at 10 o'clock this morning, was wrecked at National crossing, just outside the city. Engineer John Welch and Fireman James Goddy were fatally injured and died a few hours afterward. An investigation showed almost without doubt that a switch had been misplaced purposely and with the intention of wrecking the train. The case was at once placed in the hands of detectives, who are confident that they will soon discover the guilty parties.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

DULUTH, Sept. 18.—A prominent railroad man has informed a correspondent that he has every reason to believe that within a short time the St. Paul and Duluth will pass under the control of the Northern Pacific, which wants direct connection with St. Paul, that it may establish a line of freight boats between Duluth and Buffalo. Superintendent Copeland of the St. Paul and Duluth says there is no truth in the report.

ATCHISON ACQUISITIONS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The report that the Atchison has secured control of the Colorado Midland is generally credited here, but not officially confirmed. It is now reported that the Atchison is after the control of the Denver and Rio Grande.

SALE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—The Evening Wisconsin prints an authoritative announcement of the sale of the Milwaukee and Northern road to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, who will take possession October 1st. The stock amounts to $6,000,000. It is not far from 100 cents on the dollar. The actual amount of cash involved in the transaction is little in excess of $5,000,000.

MARE ISLAND YARD.

Bids Opened for Furnishing Naval Supplies.

Congressman de Haven Sends His Resignation to Governor Waterman.

The Superintendent of Silk-Raising Cleverly Swindled by Two San Francisco Sharpers.

Special Dispatches to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Bids for supplies at the Mare Island Navy yard were opened at the Navy Department to-day, as follows: William Walker, Vallejo, class A, $327 665; class G, $367 68; class H, $219 52. Levi M. Kellogg of San Francisco presented an informal bid on class E. S. C. Forsaith Machine Company, Manchester, N. H., class C, $17 20; class K, $12 75; class L, $286 25. Rowland & Robbins, New York, class E, $4187 72; class F, $554 25; class I, $150 10; class K, $1375; class L, $900. Dunham-Carrigan-Hayden Company, San Francisco, class B, $53 50; class C, $15 60; class E, informal; class K, $1200. William P. Fuller Jr., San Francisco, class D, $2636 84. Charles M. Yates, San Francisco, $1483 01. Cunningham, Curtiss & Welch, San Francisco, class F, $462 56; class I, $221. Charles H. Pleasants, New York, class C, $20 88; class D, $3086 40; class H, $222 24; class K, $1163 75; class L, $337 50. A. S. Carman, Oakland, class A, $2763 31; class G, $300 83. A. Powell, San Francisco, class A, $2918 16; class G, $317 54; class H, $248 40. James M. Soper, New York, class H, $180.

LAND DECISIONS.

In the case of William A. Howard vs. John A. Cobby, involving the title to land in the Stockton (Cal.) district, the Secretary of the Interior to-day denied the motion to reconsider the decision of the department made April 5th. In the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Joel Powell, on appeal from the North Yakima (Wash.) Land District, a decision was rendered in favor of the railroad company. The Commissioner of the Land Office decided that Powell relinquished his entry, and the tract was exempted from the operation of the withdrawal of 1879. The Secretary decided that it was not necessary to determine the right of the railroad company to the land.

SACRAMENTO POSTOFFICE.

The contract for the concrete foundations for the Sacramento public building has been awarded to Kreuzberger & Harvie at $40,261.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. P. Lawrence has been detached from duty at the navy-yard at Norfolk and ordered to the Monocacy on the Asiatic station, per steamer of October 1st from San Francisco.

Captain Horace Neide, Fourth Infantry, will repair to San Francisco and report there by telegraph to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service at New York City for assignment to recruiting duty.

New postoffices have been established at Kenyon, Fresno County, Cal., with Silas W. Kenyon Postmaster, and at Wheeler, Crooks County, Oregon, with Lafayette Frizzel Postmaster.

Pensions have been granted to California people as follows: Increase—John P. Dolvin, Oakland; William Whitney, Pomona; William H. Wright, Colton; Joseph McKnight, Novato; Conrad Brown, Lorin; Henry Dickson, San Diego; Henry Y. Rishit, San Francisco; George W. Clute, Hanford.

CROP BULLETIN.

The crop bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture shows that the corn crop in the United States is a poor one, which has had the effect of making merchantable grain eagerly sought, but on the Pacific Coast the corn crop is in a fair average condition. California barley has declined during the past month. The yield was inferior, though the quality of the grain was good.

A PANIC IN CHINA.

Consul Simons at Hong-Kong reports to the State Department that exports to the United States have greatly decreased. This is due mainly to the general depression which amounts almost to a panic. A great many Chinese merchants have failed, and these have retarded the strict execution of the law. The Secretary of the Treasury had no right to pay for silver bullion in anything but Treasury notes. Those Treasury notes had been issued in large denominations. There had been only a short time to prepare for the execution of the law, and a sufficient amount of Treasury notes of small denominations could not be prepared. Those large notes, necessarily, did not enter into the general circulation of the country. He (Sherman) doubted the policy of paying a year's interest on bonds in advance. The financial scare was a manufactured scare. It had been gotten up brokers, by bulls and bears and various kinds of animals who practiced their trade in the exchanges of New York. There was, he admitted, a great demand for money now for moving the cotton and grain crops, and perhaps to pay for the increased quantity of foreign goods imported in order to evade the higher duties under the tariff law. All these things, Sherman said, would settle themselves in a little while. There was no real serious financial disturbance in the country. It was confined to the city of New York. He thought the Secretary of the Treasury should be permitted to use his discretion.

After further discussion Plumb's resolution was agreed to.

The Vice-President announced having signed the River and Harbor bill.

The calendar was then taken up and the following bills, among others, were passed: House bill to amend the articles of war relative to punishment on conviction by courts-martial; Senate bill to provide for the inspection of live cattle, hogs and carcasses and the products thereof, which are subject to the interstate commerce law; Senate bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General in the army of the United States; Senate bill for the relief of women enrolled as army nurses, allowing $12 a month to women who have for six months rendered actual service in any regimental camp or general hospital and who are unable to earn their support, such pension to commence from the date of filing the application after the passage of the act.

The bill to establish a land court went over until to-morrow. The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Democratic Members Break Down the Doors to Prevent a Quorum.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—This has been another lively day in the House. The Democrats early resorted to their familiar filibustering tactics against the Venable-Langston contested election case. They vacated their seats and broke a quorum several times.

A call of the House would be ordered each time and when a quorum was announced the Democrats would again retreat to the corridors and the cloak-rooms. Then another call would be ordered, and so on.

Burrows called the Speaker's attention to the matter, and asked if the members present could not be obliged to remain.

The Speaker replied that the rules were intended to secure this end, and he did not see why they were not observed. Accordingly, he stationed an athletic fellow at the door, immediately to the left of his desk.

Kilgore, a wild Texas member, wanted a drink, and wanted it badly.

The door-keeper told him he couldn't go out, whereupon Kilgore lifted his cowhide boot and fetched the door a kick which almost loosened it from its hinges, and it flew back and hit little Dingley of Maine on the nose, bringing the blood.

He was followed in about the same fashion by Representatives Crain of Texas, Cummings of New York and Coleman (R.) of Louisiana, who in turn forced the lock open without opposition from the door-keeper.

The House was unable to do business, and at 3:05 o'clock adjourned amid applause from the Democrats.

Max Nebelung has a field of ten acres in pampas grass near Horsheim. He will have 40,000 plumes ready for shipment soon.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

Plumb Wants Information Regarding the Manner of Paying for Silver Bullion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—In the Senate today, the resolution offered yesterday by Plumb to recommit the Bankruptcy Bill went over till to-morrow.

Plumb offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether the rules or policy of his department which requires the payment of checks for silver bullion over the counter of the Sub-Treasury, instead of through the proper clearing-house, does not result in paying out notes of larger denominations, instead of those suited for circulation and use in ordinary business transactions, and whether such method of payment does not result in the payment of gold instead of Treasury notes.

As a reason for offering the resolution, Plumb sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from a member of a New York banking-house stating the facts as to the payment of such checks and venturing the prediction that the silver question has not been finally settled, and that New York speculation and the accumulation of silver threaten to arouse it. "Bank withdrawals of Treasury gold," the writer says, "will be used by certain influential journals here unscrupulously to cause a break in the market price of silver."

Plumb spoke of the conspicuous illustration that had taken place within the last few days of the impolicy of allowing the Treasury Department to obstruct or accelerate the business of the country. For years the Treasury Department has hoarded money, and during all that time the volume of currency has constantly been decreasing on account of the withdrawal of national bank notes. The Secretary of the Treasury had seen the business of the country hampered on account of that lack of money, but waited until a panic was impending; not a brokers' panic, but a stringency of money that affected the banks of all the cities, and seriously interfered with the operations of ordinary business, and then the Secretary had given money to the holders of Government bonds under such circumstances as to enable them and not him to control the money supply of the country during their pleasure. The money which a few days ago had been in the treasury, and which could have been put out at the will of the Secretary, was to-day in the hands of the men who owned bonds to the amount of $20,000,000. It was perfectly safe to say that these men having that money would use it to benefit themselves and not in the interest of the people. Nothing but an overwhelming calamity would ever divorce the treasury from such a malicious interference with the business of the country.

Sherman said that while he had no objection to the resolution, that which had been adopted seemed to be the strict execution of the law. The Secretary of the Treasury had no right to pay for silver bullion in anything but Treasury notes. Those Treasury notes had been issued in large denominations. There had been only a short time to prepare for the execution of the law, and a sufficient amount of Treasury notes of small denominations could not be prepared. Those large notes, necessarily, did not enter into the general circulation of the country. He (Sherman) doubted the policy of paying a year's interest on bonds in advance. The financial scare was a manufactured scare. It had been gotten up brokers, by bulls and bears and various kinds of animals who practiced their trade in the exchanges of New York. There was, he admitted, a great demand for money now for moving the cotton and grain crops, and perhaps to pay for the increased quantity of foreign goods imported in order to evade the higher duties under the tariff law. All these things, Sherman said, would settle themselves in a little while. There was no real serious financial disturbance in the country. It was confined to the city of New York. He thought the Secretary of the Treasury should be permitted to use his discretion.

After further discussion Plumb's resolution was agreed to.

The Vice-President announced having signed the River and Harbor bill.

The calendar was then taken up and the following bills, among others, were passed: House bill to amend the articles of war relative to punishment on conviction by courts-martial; Senate bill to provide for the inspection of live cattle, hogs and carcasses and the products thereof, which are subject to the interstate commerce law; Senate bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General in the army of the United States; Senate bill for the relief of women enrolled as army nurses, allowing $12 a month to women who have for six months rendered actual service in any regimental camp or general hospital and who are unable to earn their support, such pension to commence from the date of filing the application after the passage of the act.

The bill to establish a land court went over until to-morrow. The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Democratic Members Break Down the Doors to Prevent a Quorum.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—This has been another lively day in the House. The Democrats early resorted to their familiar filibustering tactics against the Venable-Langston contested election case. They vacated their seats and broke a quorum several times.

A call of the House would be ordered each time and when a quorum was announced the Democrats would again retreat to the corridors and the cloak-rooms. Then another call would be ordered, and so on.

Burrows called the Speaker's attention to the matter, and asked if the members present could not be obliged to remain.

The Speaker replied that the rules were intended to secure this end, and he did not see why they were not observed. Accordingly, he stationed an athletic fellow at the door, immediately to the left of his desk.

Kilgore, a wild Texas member, wanted a drink, and wanted it badly.

The door-keeper told him he couldn't go out, whereupon Kilgore lifted his cowhide boot and fetched the door a kick which almost loosened it from its hinges, and it flew back and hit little Dingley of Maine on the nose, bringing the blood.

He was followed in about the same fashion by Representatives Crain of Texas, Cummings of New York and Coleman (R.) of Louisiana, who in turn forced the lock open without opposition from the door-keeper.

The House was unable to do business, and at 3:05 o'clock adjourned amid applause from the Democrats.

Max Nebelung has a field of ten acres in pampas grass near Horsheim. He will have 40,000 plumes ready for shipment soon.

TIE ONCE MORE.

The Colonels Defeat the Friscos at Haight Street.

Errors of the Friscos in the Fifth Inning Set Them Back From Second Place—The Game at Sacramento.

The Oaklands defeated the Friscos yesterday by a score of 5 to 4.

For four innings Roscoe kept the Colonels down to two safe hits and no runs, while the home team sized Cobb for five hits and scored all four of their runs.

In the fifth, the Colonels earned two runs on the errors of Shea, Speer and Ebright, and in the sixth Dooley scored on Sweeney's triple, while Sweeney scored on Dungan's safe hit to Stevens.

From the sixth to the ninth the score stood 4 to 4, when with two men out, N. O'Neil sent a two-bagger to Stevens and scored on Cantillion's hit to the right-field fence, which might have been called a three-bagger. As soon as O'Neil scored, the contestants left the field, the Colonels being satisfied to quit with one run and the game in their favor.

Following is the score:

AT HAIGHT STREET, SEPTEMB